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THE DISPATCH

THE DISPATCH
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WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
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VOL. V—NO. 24.

PROVO CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BEET CULTURE.

Utah County Farmers Should
Get to Work.

Two Carloads of Beet Seed
From Germany Being
Distributed.

The Sugar Factory Will Want
Nearly 200,000 Tons of
Beets This Season.

Careful experiments, says the Ogden Standard, extending through a long series of years, have demonstrated that Utah possesses all the advantages of soil and climate which are absolutely necessary to the growth of a good sugar beet, so that there exists no good reason why, at the proper time, our farmers should not make the cultivation of the sugar beet a leading feature of their business. We have heretofore alluded to the sugar factory which is being built in Utah county and told what it is expected to do. It is supplied with plenty of the proper material. It is estimated that this mill will use during the operating season 185,000 tons of beets, and the company expect to be able to produce them to the immediate neighborhood of the factory, so that no other part of the Territory will be called upon for the necessary supply; but that is not the reason why the farmers in every county in Utah should not plant experimental crops to see the advantage of their land to the production of sugar beets as to quantity and quality.

Professor Wiley (bulletin 27, Department of Agriculture), whose experience and intelligent judgment may be relied on, says: "The selection of suitable soil, the finding of proper climatic conditions, and instruction in the methods of planting, cultivating and harvesting of beets, are all matters of vital importance." The soil best suited to the beet is said to be a sandy loam, capable of being plowed twelve to fifteen inches and sufficiently porous to allow the surplus moisture to drain off. A mean temperature in summer of about seventy degrees is quite sufficient to mature the beet, while more heat tends to diminish the saccharine contents. The department of Agriculture at Washington has published a map showing by means of a shading the portions of the United States having this mean temperature, and Utah falls within this belt. The fact of favorable climatic conditions has also been proven by numerous tests, during past years. The deficiency in the rainfall is compensated for by irrigation, and this must be regulated with some nicety, nothing being more fatal to beets than an excess of water.

The Denver Times says that the Agricultural College of Colorado has experimented upon the growth of the sugar beet with favorable results. Of three varieties grown in the season of 1890, the tonnage was as follows: 296 tons per acre, 272 tons per acre, 263 tons per acre. The sugar percentage was 14 per cent, which is pronounced very good and, if taken with the tonnage, is in advance of anything reported from other localities. A yield of fifteen to twenty tons per acre, with 15 to 16 per cent of sugar, would make it exceedingly profitable both to the farmer and manufacturer.

The California farmer has found sugar beet raising very profitable and in many respects the conditions of California and this section are similar. That the advantage to be derived by the farmer from the successful introduction of this industry is well worth any trouble or expense he may have in experimenting is easily proved. Spreckles' factory at Watsonville, California, paid on the average \$80 per acre to the farmer for beets who formerly obtained \$12 per acre for wheat. At Grand Island, Neb., the farmer receives from \$50 to \$65 per acre instead of growing wheat or corn, which often was used for fuel in that locality. In addition to this the farmer has the advantage of a rotation of crops, it being well known that beet growing leaves the land in the very best condition for other crops. Besides, the land on which it has been proved that good beets can be grown, in the event of a factory being built, will be much enhanced in value. The beet slices, after the sugar has been extracted, furnish excellent and cheap cattle food and readily sell back to the farmer in California for one dollar per ton.

The Utah Sugar Company have received two carloads of beet seed, imported from Germany at a cost of \$7,500, which will be distributed among the farmers who have contracted with the sugar company to raise beets, and the drills and other machinery needed to plant the beets are on their way to Utah. The sugar company have also purchased considerable land for beet culture, and will employ teams at \$3 per day of eight hours to plow it. The farmers can well afford to experiment in beet raising and probably they could make favorable arrangements for seed with the sugar company.

A Letter That Pleases "Ye Editor." Now and then we see articles on "How to Write to a Newspaper," and

we give the following, received on Saturday evening last, from an old friend, which we recommend as a perfect model for newspaper writers, who should never omit the first clause under any pretense:

"Dear Sir:—Inclosed find \$2.50, which I wish placed to my subscription to THE DISPATCH. Politically we are all happy out here. Our roosters are all tearing their dined throats, each trying to crow the loudest. We have a favorable season for everything. Health of the country good. J. A. H.

BEFORE JUDGE BLACKBURN.
\$2,500 Awarded Plaintiff in the
Whitehead vs. Smoot Case.

In the case of Wm. T. Ercanback vs. John Frith, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$247.50.

An order for decree was issued in the case of James Cook vs. Robert Roden et al.

In the case of the Provo Co-op. Institution vs. St. V. Le Sieur, a suit brought to recover \$412.31, balance due the plaintiff, a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$229.02 was returned.

The case of Anna Marks vs. U. P. R. Co., a suit in which plaintiff claims that she ordered four cases of shoes from W. B. Morse & Co., Omaha, Neb., and that only three cases were received by her, the defendant receiving four cases at Omaha, was tried, and a verdict for defendant returned.

The case of Hyrum Barton vs. Michael Hollace was dismissed without prejudice.

The case of Ephraim Nash vs. Scofield Bros. was dismissed.

The case of Leo S. Whitehead vs. A. O. Smoot was called and a jury impaneled. Jos. L. Rawlins appeared for plaintiff and King & Routz and Geo. Sutherland for defendant. The plaintiff claims that in 1885 he purchased lots 7 and 8, block 36, plat B, Provo city survey, from Eleazer Jones. In 1887 he left the territory, expecting to be away a short time. Before going he entrusted the deeds for said lots, which had not been recorded, with the said defendant, as a guarantee that he, the plaintiff, would pay to the defendant the sum of \$625, which he had borrowed from him to purchase said lots with. He returned in December, 1887, and learned that the defendant had in April, 1887, secured a second deed from Jones for the property.

In June, 1888, the defendant sold the lots to John Dwyer. The plaintiff therefore asks for \$10,000, the present estimated value of the property, and improvements made by the plaintiff thereon, and costs of suit.

The defendant on the other hand admits having secured a deed to the property from Jones, but denies getting a deed as a guarantee. The testimony was continued throughout all day Saturday.

MONDAY.

In the case of T. H. McEranach vs. J. D. Brannan, leave to file affidavit was granted.

In the case of Caroline F. Bromley vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Co., twenty days additional time was given in which to file statement.

In the case of Chas. Hyde vs. Washburn Chipman, an order for judgment for plaintiff, as agreed upon, was issued.

The arguments in the case of Leo S. Whitehead vs. A. O. Smoot, were then resumed and the case submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of \$2,500 for plaintiff. The attorneys for defendant were granted thirty days' stay of execution.

In the case of Jungk & Fabian vs. D. C. Reed et al., a motion for continuance of the case was denied. A jury was thereupon impaneled.

Judge Marshall appeared for plaintiff and Arthur Brown for defendant. This suit is brought to obtain damages to the amount of \$5,000 for breach of contract in a sheep transaction between plaintiff and defendant.

Don C. Johnson was admitted to the bar of the First District Court.

TUESDAY.

The case of Jungk & Fabian vs. D. C. Reed et al., occupied the whole of the day and was submitted to the jury about 5 o'clock.

Alex. Adamson, a native of England, and a resident of Utah county, was admitted to citizenship.

WEDNESDAY.

In the case of A. L. Luthum vs. J. D. Brennan, leave to amend complaint was granted.

The case of Charles Poynter vs. James Chipman et al. was called, and a jury impaneled. Mr. Critchlow appeared for plaintiff, and Geo. Sutherland and Judge Judd for defendant.

This is a disputed land case. It appears from evidence adduced that Poynter settled on the land in question in the year 1860, and at that time his boundary line ran along the edge of the water of Utah lake, near American Fork; but since that time the water has receded, leaving a strip of land five rods wide, on which defendants have started a bathing resort. The plaintiff claims the land to the water's edge, no matter how far it recedes.

LOVE'S request is pickles. Call at Dunn & Co., for them.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

Terrible Conflagration at
Chicago.

Largest since the Memorable
Fire of the Year
1871.

The Heroic Conduct of One of
the Members of the
Police Force.

Chicago, April 13.—Chicago last evening suffered the most destructive fire that has occurred since the fire of 1871. The loss is fully \$1,000,000. It was almost in the geographical center of the city that the flames started and like the terrible disaster of twenty years ago, began in a stable. In this case the stable was the property of the well-known furniture manufacturer and politician, John M. Smyth, and was located in the rear of his big house furnishing establishment on West Madison street, near Halstead street.

The flames speedily spread to the furniture establishment, and a moment later to Kohl & Middleton's dime museum. A general alarm was turned into the Fire Department, followed by a special call for extra engines, as the fire was gaining ground with great rapidity.

In less than five minutes the smoke was pouring from every window in the museum and enveloped the huge six-story building occupied by Smyth, and in a remarkably short time both structures were turned into a mass of flames. Great fiery tongues darted across the street and lodged in the upper stories of the building on the north side of Madison street. A moment later the firemen found themselves working between the two towering walls of flame. For a time it looked as though the conflagration would get beyond control and, as in 1871, sweep toward the lake.

To add to the trouble, the wind was blowing stiffly from the west. Probably 20,000 people gathered in the neighborhood, watching the progress of the possibly impending calamity. At this critical juncture, however, the thorough discipline of the fire department became magnificently apparent. The men, obeying orders, stood steadily in the street, where flames scorched them on both sides, and, after a battle, brought the flames in a measure under control.

The immense blaze, however, continued to rage in the buildings already partly destroyed. The museum was nothing but a heap of ruins, and the walls of the Smyth building were falling one after another. Fortunately they all fell inward, and no person was injured. Across the street also the walls soon fell.

The upper story of a three-story building on the northwest corner of Madison and Union streets caught fire. Flames lodged around the fifth story of the Haymarket Theatre building and was soon stretching along under the mansard roof. Just west of the Haymarket the five-story building of the People's Outfitting Company caught fire in front.

Despite all efforts the buildings between Union street and Haymarket block were wiped out, as well as those on the south side of the street. In the Haymarket Theatre the fire was confined to the upper story, but the whole building was filled with smoke and water.

The first intimation the inmates of Kohl & Middleton's Museum had of the close proximity of the fire was when some one opened the window on the third floor, through which a volume of smoke poured. A wild panic followed among the 400 persons in the building, the most of whom, fortunately, were on the first floor watching the variety performance. They were apprised of their danger by the stampede on the upper floors and as they arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front doors, fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing their terror.

The emergency brought out a hero in the person of Policeman Sheehy. Forcing his way through the frightened people, who were mostly retarding each other, he stationed himself at the head of the stairs, and drawing his gun, declared his intention to kill the first person who refused to obey his orders. By his coolness and determination he succeeded in quieting the panic, and with one exception everybody reached the streets safely.

The exception was C. H. Messenger, who jumped from a window before the officer reached the stairs, and was frightfully injured. Several people were following him, but stopped long enough to be roped in by his little gun. One old lady fell when near the bottom of the stairs and broke her arm.

FROM MEXICO.

Apostle George Teasdale Writes to
His Old Friend S. S. Jones.

We have been permitted to copy the following from a letter just received

from Apostle George Teasdale by Mr. S. S. Jones:

"Since I have been in Mexico I have been sick, my family have also been sick, and we have had quite a time. It is some years since we were first acquainted, and both have been getting older ever since. I am now in my sixtieth year; 39 years ago when we met and laid the foundation to a friendship that has ripened as years have passed, and we have been companions in our sorrows, tribulations and joys, as we have passed under the rod or through the fiery furnace of circumstances. We have a good people here generally, but we have our troubles as well as our neighbors. The trail of the serpent is seen among us, and we have our trials and disagreeable circumstances as well as in other places. Mexico is not a place sought for by colonists. How many people left Utah in the early days and fled to California, because they thought they could not live in Utah, a thousand miles from so-called civilization! So it has been here. Many have left here because they could not see how to make a living. It requires faith, patience and a trust in Providence to stand by new settlements and make a success.

The wind is very trying and the dust 'borne on the wings of the wind,' as the poet would say, covers everything so that you can write your name on anything. The English expression, 'Well, I'm blowed,' would often be very appropriate, for the wind blows all day until sun down, and then gives us a rest until the next day, when, as the sun gains in strength, the wind blows in fury, putting one in mind of the fable of the contention between the sun and the wind, to see which could make the traveler cast off his cloak, a story we used to read about in Aesop's fables. Then we are in a Spanish speaking country, and the people expect us to speak Spanish and become citizens of this republic and help to sustain its government.

We are making history in our every day lives, and we are willing and obedient because we act understandingly or we are unwilling and disobedient because we lack understanding. This is the truth in a nut shell. We make our own records and we have our own individuality and only have to answer for ourselves."

AN EXCELLENT TIME.

How the Little Folks Enjoyed Themselves in the Opera House.

The school entertainment at the Opera House was not attended as it should have been on Saturday night last, owing probably to the inclemency of the weather. The programme, however, was finely rendered, and should at least have been witnessed by the parents of the children. The concert opened with an operetta, which was very good. The physical culture was excellent, and certainly reflected great credit on the trainer, Prof. J. B. Walton, as the children went through the exercises, in excellent time, to the march played by the orchestra. This part of the entertainment called forth bursts of applause.

Miss Laura Webb, of Lehi, sang, "Sing, sweet Bird," in a beautiful way.

An Amazonian march was performed by twenty-four children, and called forth applause.

Miss Ella Cluff gave "Ostler Jo" in her usual effective manner, eliciting unbounded applause.

The color song by the children was good.

Miss Alice Hattenbruek sang "Little Dancing Feet" very prettily, dancing with a skipping rope on the stage.

Professors Giles and Walton worked indefatigably for the last two weeks to get up the entertainment, and it was well worth twice the price of admission.

It is said the longer one lives the more he finds out. We are not fully prepared to say whether this is always true or not, but we do know the longer a man runs a newspaper the more fully he becomes convinced that he cannot always please every one. No matter how many kind words an editor may give a person or family, how highly he may speak of them time and again, if he shall put in one little item which they do not think is just right they straightway forget everything in the past and discover that the editor is a bad, bad man. Truly the motto of the newspaper man is not the most pleasant in the world.

An old maid of Ogden gave a tramp a slice of bread thinner than charity, remarking: "I don't give you this for your sake, but for Christ's sake." "Then, for God's sake," said the tramp, "spread the butter on it thick enough for Him to detect it with His all seeing eye." She didn't do it.

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A BASE VILLAIN.

The Story of a Musician Who
Once Lived in Provo.

While His Wife is Bedridden
With Sickness, He Se-
duces Her Sister.

He Elopes to Montana, Where
He is Finally Tracked
and Arrested.

Some time ago four musicians from Scofield visited Provo, with a view to locating here. They were known as the Cox Bros. Quadrille band. They sought the influence of some prominent men in this city, and were helped along considerably, but not meeting with the success they expected, in being recognized as the leading ball-room band of the territory, they left for other parts. After disbanding, the leader, Harry Cox, went to Coalville, the home of his wife's parents. He got work there, and sent for his wife. Some time after her arrival she was taken very sick, and her sister, a buxom damsel of about fifteen summers, stayed with her, tending to the household duties, and caring for her four children.

It appears from facts that have come to light that the husband got rather intimate with his wife's sister, and shortly afterwards the couple eloped. This was sometime in October last. Immediately on this fact becoming known, Deputy Sheriff Wilkins, of Summit county, telegraphed to officers all over the country, sending photographs and circulars describing the couple. The poor wife, on learning of the inconstancy of her husband, and the heartlessness of her sister, swooned into what seemed to be a fatal fainting fit. On consciousness being restored, a heavy fever set in, which soon turned to brain fever. This attack lasted for a long time, and on her health being partially restored, it was found that her reason was deranged, and that the poor creature had become hopelessly insane. She is not able to talk about anything except her husband, whose name she calls incessantly and varies it by bursts of maudlin laughter.

The officers had been unsuccessful in their efforts to track the miserable scoundrel of a husband, despite the liberal reward offered by Mr. Thomas, the father of the women Cox so villainously wronged, until a few days ago, when Deputy Marshal Wilkins received a telegram from the sheriff at Butte, Montana, informing him that the wretch was there, and asking Officer Wilkins to come and get him. Arrangements were made for the prisoner to be taken to Coalville, where he was accordingly landed and lodged in jail. The girl was found with him, and is in a very delicate state of health, being *enclave*.

ASYLUM DIRECTORS MEET.

The Medical Superintendent In-
structed to Advertise for Bids.

Pursuant to the call of the President, the Board of Directors of the Territorial Insane Asylum met in this city yesterday.

The report of the Medical Superintendent for supplies for six months ending October 31, 1891, amounting to \$139, contingent expense \$1,000, and the probable expense of the asylum for the three months ending July 21st, amounting to \$7,500, was submitted and approved.

The Medical Superintendent was authorized to advertise for bids for supplies.

The communication of Arthur Pratt, Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, was laid before the board and on motion of Mr. Allen, the Secretary was ordered to inform the Auditor that the report as asked for in said communication would be furnished at earliest convenient date.

The Secretary, Treasurer, and Medical Superintendent were instructed to furnish said report to the auditor.

On motion of Mr. Dougall the proper committee was instructed to audit the account of the secretary and treasurer, and report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Allen the architect was instructed to obtain bids for the construction of a vault.

The Board then adjourned until May 9, 1891.

The walks around the court house are being nicely graveled, which will prevent the pools of water gathering there which have heretofore gathered in the rainy season.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I, John O. Thomas, of Spanish Fork City, Utah, have this day sold, transferred and delivered to Geo. C. Thomas, of Spanish Fork City, Utah, all my cattle, together with my cattle brand.

JOHN O. THOMAS.

Dated at Spanish Fork City, Utah, April 13, 1891.

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